

## A Summer Normal At Cloudcroft And Some Arguments In Its Favor

Address of Professor J. W. Curo Before the Teachers' Institute.

THE history of the origin and development of our several kinds of American educational institutions shows that each passes through a stage of evolution, and finally evolves to be something greatly different from what the original agitators and experimenters intended. Likewise in this case, I believe that when the present agitation for a summer normal at Cloudcroft is itself in a few years' experimentation we will have in the southwest a unique educational institution that will be a boon as well as an honor to the intelligence and enterprise of its creators.

Why have summer normals at all, and especially why one at Cloudcroft? The question of a summer normal at all is no longer a pertinent question, as it was 35 years ago, I. e., to most people. But it is a pertinent question now, if we seriously consider the criticisms of European educators as to our professional training of teachers.

**German Criticism.**

In the Educational Review for March, 1907, explaining "why public education in the United States is not as successful as in Germany," a German professor gives one of the causes as insufficient professional training possessed by American teachers. He says that the "educational statistics of the United States show the distressing fact that in the very portion of the country where we find the best provisions made for elementary education, i. e., in the northeastern section, scarcely 40 percent of the teachers have attended normal school. The German teacher will inquire with astonishment: 'How can the schools be supplied with teachers when there are not enough normal school graduates?' What innocence. In the United States the people believe in the principle that when Providence provides the position the requisite knowledge will be furnished with it. He further comments: 'The thoroughly trained teaching force of Germany is the most powerful weapon of defense and attack of which the empire can boast. Among all the public institutions of the world, I do not know of a single one that can be compared to the German teaching profession. In America on the other hand, the people are by no means convinced of the importance of possessing a thoroughly trained force of teachers. Public school people of the United States became actively conscious of this deficiency some 20 years ago and started a rapid movement to establish summer schools to help meet this deficiency. It did not start as a summer normal, however, but has gradually grown toward that till the summer teacher-training school or normal is the chief summer educational activity.'

**The First Summer School.**

As early as 1829, 42 years ago, Harvard offered summer instruction in geology. In 1871 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology gave field instruction in metallurgy and mining. In 1873, Prof. Agassiz opened his zoological laboratory for summer work. These beginnings had nothing to do with teacher-training or normal work; but in 1874, the first meeting of Chautauqua assembly was held and soon it developed into a unique native American institution devoted largely to the teacher-training that has had a wonderful growth.

In 1874, Louis Miller, of Akron, O., and John H. Vincent, of New York, organized what was known as the Chautauqua Sunday school assembly, which held its first session at Fair Point, on Chautauqua lake. It had a forerunner in the Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting association, which had been chartered in 1871. The Chautauqua Sunday school assembly prospered so that in 1879 they broadened the scope of their work by organizing classes in the study of languages and pedagogy. It attracted attention and in 1880 the National Education association met there. In 1885 they lengthened the term of the summer school. In 1892 the educational department included a college of liberal arts, school of sacred literature, theological department, school of music, school of physical education, and classes in fifteen separate subjects. And today Chautauqua is applied to similar institutions all over the country.

**The Chautauqua.**

In 1902 the original Chautauqua alone had 25,000 readers in the home study courses; 15,000 average attendance at the six weeks summer assembly; 2000 students in the summer school, making a total of 45,000. Besides you must remember that Chautauquas were held in all the other states also.

Why this phenomenal growth that is astounding the European educational critics? Why this conversion of a simple Sunday school convention into an almost national teacher-training university in less than three decades, if there be not a vital need and a clamorous demand for this summer training for teachers? Every university and college now practically runs the year round to meet this insistent demand; every state provides for summer normal training for its teachers. In the second place, and this might say every county has an institute of some sort at some time in the year to meet this real deficiency in professional training on the part of our public school teachers. How can there be any doubt in the face of this movement that summer normal work is a real necessity.

**Expenses of Traveling.**

But where are our summer normals—our teachers of this part of Texas? We must travel 500 or 600 miles to get to a normal of any sort. The all road expense amounts to about half of the student's expenditure. Thirty or forty dollars spent for transportation could be invested in actual tuition, as would be the case in having a normal at our very door. And, too, when you get to east Texas or other eastern normals, the weather conditions are such as to render hard study a burden instead of a stimulating experience. The student must truly earn what he gets not only by spending the hard earned savings of the winter salary, but must still get his information by the real sweat of his brow, and then get the money held out, but must go to some better climate for the balance of the summer to get the rest necessary to recuperate nervous energy not only lost in the regular school term, but dangerously expended in the normal school where heat and dust prevail. In addition to this saving of money and nervous energy, there is the fact to be considered in the local problems of school teaching that they can be best solved, even theoretically, in the very locality where they arise. Most of the

failures of imported teachers and supervisors can be traced to their failure to transplant their budding ideas that have been so carefully germinated and nurtured to this western foreign soil.

**New Country, New Methods.**

As the eastern farmer must learn new methods on coming to this new country, so must the educator. The failure of immigrant farmers is not at all unlike that of the immigrant educator. They only succeed in proportion to their ability to adapt themselves and their theories to the new conditions. Therefore I say as our agricultural schools of the southwest must differ materially from those of the east or fall, so will our teacher-training schools; and this difficulty would be materially obviated by a normal school located in the very midst of the problems to be solved.

**Importing Ideas.**

If we must have foreign, eastern, or northern ideas in our schools what better method can be conceived than to import them in the person of talented educators as instructors and try them out in our local normal where they (the ideas) may be worked over and in a manner tested before taking into the school room. It would be economy in two ways. First, it will be cheaper to import two or three such instructors than to send out 75 or 100 teachers to various eastern points. Second, our education will not suffer from the many mistakes of untried and untested theories and too many mistakes made can be more speedily remedied by the local normal than a far distant one. A normal at Cloudcroft would be visited by patrons of our schools while sojourning in Cloudcroft and a contact established that would give the patrons an understanding of their own child's welfare and how the teacher is laboring to provide the best for the child. This would stimulate a much needed cooperation. There are many El Paso people who do not know where the buildings are located that their children attend; they are too busy to care and let it be the favor of a local normal to make a normal school operating for their benefit just over in the next grove, idle curiosity will enlist their interest in their time of leisure that would never touch them otherwise.

**Unity of instruction.**

Likewise the association of the teachers in the normal that will not be broken when they go to teaching, as is the case where a few go to San Antonio, a few to Austin, a few to Boulder, a few to Chautauqua. This I think is well worth considering. So there are small advantages, too numerous to mention in detail, that when put together, make up a big balance in favor of a local normal. The danger of narrowness in a local normal that some think would prevail, is reduced to zero when we see how outside ideas may be imported in the form of life inspiring instructors. And, too, we must remember that we already have talent in our teaching corps so cosmopolitan as to represent every idea and section of this country. Our teachers represent the scholarship and professional training of the whole country as possibly no other place in the United States. So we have nothing to fear upon that score even though we recruited for the first season from solely from outside of our immediate section the entire student body and faculty alike.

**Weather Important Factor.**

Finally, the thing to be considered most in undertaking an enterprise of this sort is the weather conditions as to studying. Those familiar with Cloudcroft tell us in eloquent, if not convincing tones, that no place on the continent is better. Rising out of the burning sands of the great American desert, a garden spot that is destined to be the summer haven of the southwest as the Alps make the summer playground of Europe. Resting there in the shade of the pines one may feel as if he were in the west. One may quench his thirst from mountain springs as cooling as Elixir and at the same time look away to the white sands whirling as if to escape the pitiless scorching of the sun. Air as pure and cool as sweet as intoxicating stimulates the brain of Greek philosopher; scenery as beautiful as ever charmed the poetic orient; wild flowers as prolific and beautiful as ever graced the borders of a maiden's Babes, they say, are made to blossom and grow as the rose; the lame are made to walk and leap for joy; the vigor of the climate develops mountain ponies that can trail the lightning express through handicapped by being piloted by an El Paso high school girl; those blinded by the desert glare are restored to sight; splinters of nature life and professional years have been known to become so intoxicated with the elixir of life as they stroll down the aisles of the forest as to chant:

O waving trees, O murmuring  
O oaks, O whispering pines;  
How I long to be again with the  
My love of olden times.  
Shall we neglect this Eden as we have been doing? Is it the good business man who would neglect his town and then after corner lots are selling for a fortune try to break into the deal when he could have got in on the ground floor?

The ideal summer resorts are fast being preempted all over this country, not only for playgrounds but for summer workshops. Shall we remain idle till some foreigner more far sighted and energetic than we develops the thing right under our very noses?

**Makers of Chautauquas.**

What were the factors that made Chautauqua? There are only two and we have them in even more pronounced degree right here in the southwest. In the first place was the need of summer teacher-training, and the members that go out from here and still larger numbers that want to go and can't show that we have that need. In the second place was the beautiful scenery and summer climate so inviting at Chautauqua lake—we have that too in degree, though not in exact kind. Some six miles south of Lake Erie and 700 feet above its surface lies Lake Chautauqua as it was scooped out or dammed up by the ice packs of the glacial period. It is a beautiful lake seeming to retain, even in the summer, some of the icy breath, they say, from the time of its birth. Though within sight of Lake Erie it discharges its waters into the warm gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. This lake was the feast ground of the Seneca when they would feast on the choicest of fish. The game trails of the Indians were

followed when the white man came. His epicurean taste for fish followed that of the Indian and Lake Chautauqua became his goal also. It is said that when the white man's civilization covered the country, the beauty of the lake and the flavor of its fish corrupted the judiciary of the country and claimed in summertime the great part of the fishers of men. No wonder that the good brethren should want to hold their camp meetings there; no wonder that Sunday school people held convocations there where they could discuss methods of fishing for men and at the same time actually fish for fish.

I believe Chautauqua came out of this second factor of climate rather than from the first or educational need. Of course the greatness of the Chautauqua idea accounts largely for its rapid spread; but you will observe it only thrives in such places as Boulder, Long Beach, Colorado Springs, Lake Geneva, etc. Hence I claim that Cloudcroft is an educational asset of the southwest that we cannot overlook any longer.

**The Best of Climates.**

I had something to say as to how we look after the educational assets of this country and it will not be altogether inappropriate again in this connection.

El Paso is in the center of a region that rightfully claims and has possessed for ages, the most bountiful and varied resources and most delightful average climate of the new world. And in due course of time the eyes of the world will be centered upon as they are now turning toward the most remarkable section of the American continent. When this does come El Paso and the southwest will have full possession of that reputation that has been rightfully her very own since the first knights of Spain came to her borders in search for virgin gold and cities of fabulous wealth. They found neither; but they remained enchanted nevertheless to possess the country as a veritable Eden. Before the artful hand of civilization began uncovering these hidden resources, before the Puritan civilization of England; before the Cavaliers were even born, the natives of this section were dwelling in cities, lazily supplying their want by a little irrigation while the kingdoms of the Mississippi valley and farther east were roasting on the hills and forests with no fixed abode. In the ofttimes vain attempt to stalk the means of a single meal, then shall we neglect to build upon the nature that fosters a beautiful climate above that of the east we now try vainly to imitate? Or shall we not allow destiny to have its due and proceed at once to carve out an educational institution commensurate with our local needs and commensurate with our wonderful possibilities.

**What Makes El Paso?**

The casual tourist upon seeing the desert country, often exclaims, "Where are all the cities? Where are the towns anywhere?" They seem to think the town is here by mere chance and that we shall wake up some morning to find the whole thing disappearing as the mirage of the desert mist. Not so; the virgin power of a beautiful climate is behind it all. The nature that supported a city population before the white man came is here yet. The nature that gave rise to a native civilization in the form of the continent of the west is here yet. The nature that led the dower of Spanish knight-hood through here and named it the gateway to the wonderful north country, is here yet. As Onate, in seeking the north country was forced by nature to pass through this gateway, so have the mining prospectors and railway construction crews. As the conquistadores of old found it the pass-way to new realms and the strategic center of their operations, so the modern captains of industry are finding it their true stronghold and base of operations in this section of the American continent.

**Idea of the East.**

Some benighted denizens of the effeminate east look upon El Paso and the southwest as the center of an American Sahara, whose native population consists chiefly of centipedes, scorpions, coyotes, and rattlesnakes, and a few many prairie dogs, and gila monsters. They think our chief growth consists of sage brush, greasewood and cactus; that our cattle are as valuable as chickens, that our hides and the bull ring; that our law is based upon the ethics of the six-shooter; that our civilization is still of the leather breeches type. We may not have absolutely the best of the earth; but our civilization is the happy blending of the frontier type with all the civility of Spanish knight-hood; our law is not the rule of the six-shooter, but the best of the common law of England blended with the matchless laws of Rome. Our cattle are no longer the long horned type and our population no longer chiefly greasers, but we can show more white faced cattle and red faced children than Carter had.

**What There Really Is.**

We have the cactus it is true; but we have robbed it of its spines. While sagebrush and greasewood are still here, we can show alongside of them hay as fragrant as Maude Muller ever raised. The prairie dog, it is true, in the past humbly knelt before the back of his heels and fervently prayed for rain; but the United States government is spending \$7,000,000 in answer to the prayer dogs' prayer and soon the Rio Grande valley will rival the valley of the Nile. Already it is producing peaches that rival in beauty the blush of a maiden's cheek; grapes as luscious as those of the hills of southern France; superior to those of the imperial valley; and honey whose flavor is verily nectar of the gods. Strawberries, yes we have them; but we are grafting onto them the milk weed so as to produce at the same time strawberries and cream. Honey we have in abundance, but we are crossing the honey bee and the lightning bug so as to get workers that will make honey at night. Centipedes are still abundant, but our infant napping industries are going to buck the trusts by crossing them with Berkshire and getting a hundred hams to the animal.

So I repeat, shall we neglect this Eden as an educator who can see have been doing? Shall we remain idle while some foreigner more far sighted and energetic than we develops the thing right under our very noses?

**MAIL CLERK DISAPPEARS FROM FT. WORTH TRAIN**

FT. WORTH, Tex., Sept. 9.—Mystery surrounds the disappearance of F. G. Wilson, 28 years old, a mail clerk running between here and Houston, who left his car between Waco and Fort Worth last night. The mail, except one package, is missing, and the authorities are investigating two theories, one that he was slugged and carried away by robbers, the other that he became suddenly seriously ill and left the car. Wilson is married and has two sons here, one 16 and the other 11 years old.

# A Medical Doctor Reads

in this paper how Dr. Ira W. Collins, the Osteopath, cured Rev. Roberts' son of Spinal Meningitis.

Trys it on his own little one after he and three other medical doctors had given up in despair. It began immediately to recover; then he brought it here to Dr. Ira W. Collins, and it has now fully recovered.

Medical Doctors by the hundreds are deciding that Osteopathy is the only way to get the blood to circulate in the part affected by disease and to cure it up, and that poisons only kill people.

They are flocking to Kirksville by the hundreds.

Below we print a list of many medical doctors who have gone to Kirksville, Mo., to study Osteopathy, which shows that the medical profession is a dead one.

A prominent physician whose child was stricken with spinal meningitis said that he had been reading of the remarkable success Dr. Ira W. Collins was having curing diseases by pushing the vertebrae into place and thus restoring the circulation to the different parts of the body. He had become very much interested in it, and after he and three other doctors had given up his little child in despair, it flashed on him to try to get the vertebrae to move where Dr. Collins had said he worked them back in Rev. Roberts' son, when he was so badly afflicted, and to his great surprise and joy the child began immediately to show signs of recovery, and as soon as it was able to be removed he took it to Dr. Collins and the child has now fully recovered.

All the prejudice against Osteopathy is now fully out of one medical doctor at least. He feels that the giving of drugs is a great mistake, as all you can do is to irritate a circulation by means of their poisons, and he is convinced Osteopathy is so far superior that he has decided to go to Kirksville, Mo., and take a course.

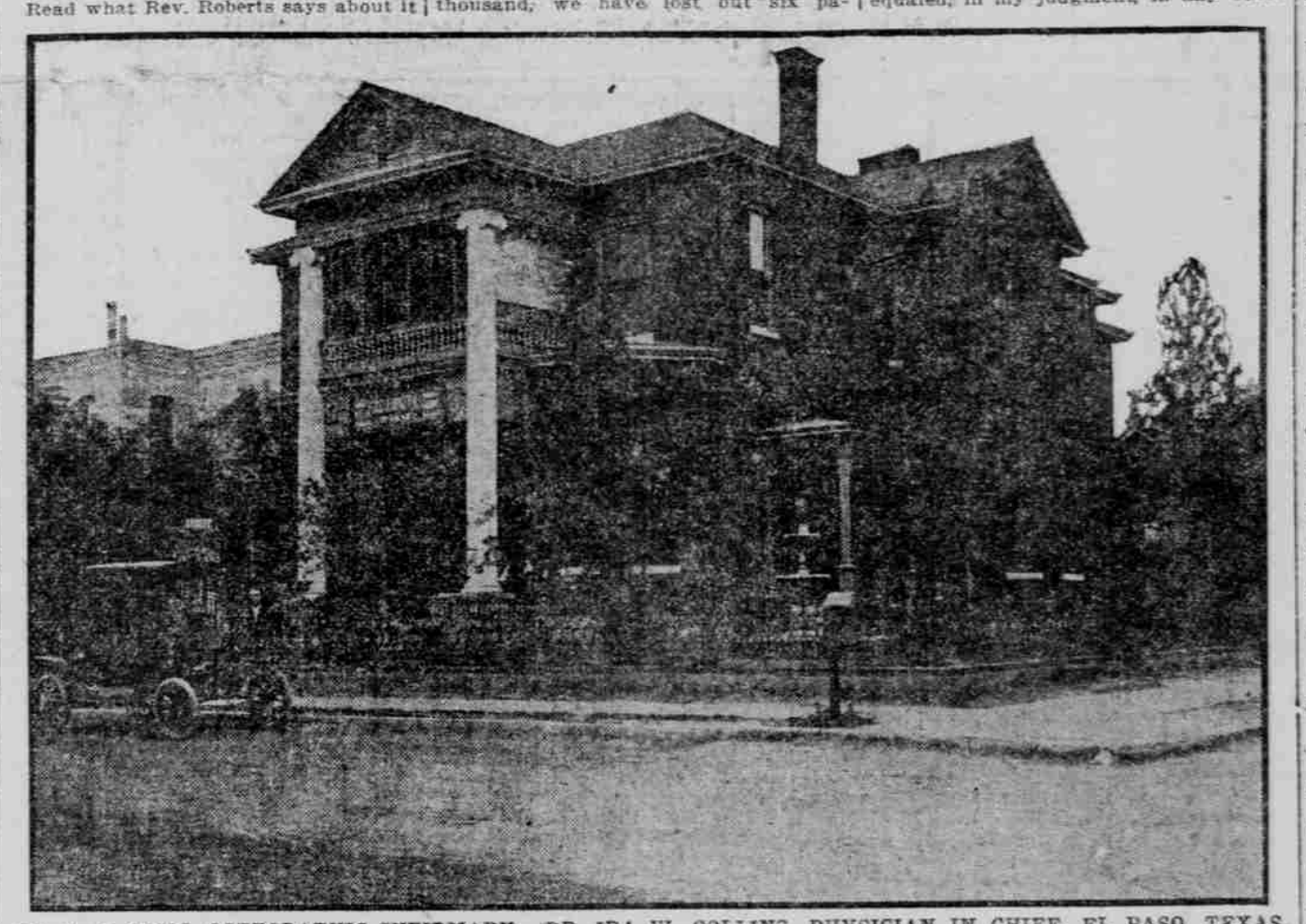
The doctor is not alone in this, for it was because of the death of his two sons of this dreadful disease that Dr. A. T. Still said that there was no hope in the drug line and that more deaths took place where they were used than in families where no drugs were used at all. We publish below a list of a few hundred of the Medical Doctors who are flocking to Kirksville to study Osteopathy, which shows that our doctor will not be alone. No wonder doctors are leaving the drug line, and for the practitioner, not equalled, in my judgment, in any other

field on earth. Osteopathy is the opportunity of an epoch!

**LIST OF MEDICAL DOCTORS WHO HAVE GONE TO KIRKSVILLE, MO., TO STUDY OSTEOPATHY.**

Dr. William C. Bailey, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
Dr. Grace D. Baker, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. John W. Banning, M. D., Paterson, N. J.  
Dr. Florence L. Barnes, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Onie A. Barrett, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Conrad J. Becker, M. D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Dr. K. C. Bemis, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.  
Dr. Thomas R. Bond, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.  
Dr. R. W. Bowling, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.  
Dr. E. E. Bragg, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dr. S. H. Bright, M. D., Bristol, Tenn.  
Dr. L. S. Brown, M. D., Denver, Colo.  
Dr. Ora L. Buckmaster, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
Dr. W. E. Buehler, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. H. E. Bunting, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. G. W. Burns, M. D., New York City.  
Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Calvin M. Case, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
Dr. F. A. Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.  
Dr. Olive Clark, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. C. C. Collier, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Albert E. Collier, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. C. H. Connor, M. D., Albuquerque, N. M.  
Dr. William E. Conner, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Frank E. Corwin, M. D., Fridley, Minn.  
Dr. J. S. Cunningham, M. D., Danville, Ill.

Dr. C. G. Darling, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Silas Dinmore, M. D., Louisville, Ky.  
Dr. Irving Estes, M. D., Belleville, Ill.  
Dr. W. H. Eckert, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
Dr. Edward E. Edmondson, M. D., Galveston, Tex.  
Dr. F. C. Farmer, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. G. C. Farmer, M. D., Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
Dr. Fred J. Fassett, M. D., Seattle, Wash.  
Dr. A. C. French, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Benton F. Gentry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. L. Gerdine, M. D., Kirksville, Mo.  
Dr. Louise A. Griffin, M. D., Hartford, Conn.  
Dr. F. W. Hannah, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. A. B. Harden, M. D., Arapahoe, Neb.  
Dr. Wm. S. Hartford, M. D., Champaign, Ill.  
Dr. H. W. S. Hays, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dr. Joseph W. Henderson, M. D., Berkeley, Cal.  
Dr. Clifford E. Henry, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Dr. Herbert I. Hewish, M. D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Dr. Wm. A. Hinckley, M. D., Peoria, Ill.  
Dr. J. E. Hollands, M. D., Bloomington, Ind.  
Dr. Fred Hollingsworth, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Dr. Gudrum Holmes, M. D., New York, N. Y.  
Dr. E. L. Hook, M. D., Rockford, Ill.  
Dr. Minnie Hand, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. W. B. Keene, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Frank C. Leavitt, M. D., Boston, Mass.  
Dr. J. L. Lewis, M. D., Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Dr. David Littlejohn, M. D., Pontiac, Ill.  
Dr. James B. Littlejohn, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Martin J. Littlejohn, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. B. A. McConnell, M. D., Canal Dover, O.  
Dr. James M. McGee, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Geo. M. McIntyre, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Dr. E. M. McKee, M. D., Lexington, Ky.  
Dr. J. F. McNary, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Dr. W. D. McNary, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Dr. Andrew D. Mahaffey, M. D., Elba, Neb.  
Dr. Burman B. Maier, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Lewis J. Marshall, M. D., Adrian, Mich.  
Dr. O. Mason, M. D., Beaver, Mo.  
Dr. Matthew Mayes, M. D., Springfield, Mass.  
Dr. Otto E. Meyer, M. D., Oak Park, Ill.  
Dr. Mrs. Otto E. Meyer, M. D., Oak Park, Ill.  
Dr. C. N. Miller, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
Dr. Leonard Miller, M. D., San Diego, Cal.  
Dr. L. W. Miller, M. D., Goshen, Mo.  
Dr. A. D. Minner, M. D., Iowa, Kas.  
Dr. John P. Mogard, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Tilden J. Nevinger, M. D., Montreal, Canada.  
Dr. J. L. O'Connor, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. David S. Pennock, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Chas. A. Patterson, M. D., Richmond, Ind.  
Dr. S. M. Pleak, M. D., Tulsa, Okla.  
Dr. F. L. Purdy, M. D., Boston, Mass.  
Dr. Emil Reben, M. D., Nebraska City, Neb.  
Dr. Ernest Snaville, M. D., Huntsville, Ala.  
Dr. Geo. P. Seeley, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Dr. Thos. J. G. Sheehan, M. D., Newark, O.  
Dr. Emanuel Ely Shelly, M. D., Freeport, Ill.  
Dr. Chester S. Shimer, M. D., Delaware, O.  
Dr. Chas. R. Shumate, M. D., Lynchburg, Va.  
Dr. Chas. C. Smith, M. D., Abdon, Mich.  
Dr. Louis A. Spenth, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Clara C. Sterling, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Geo. A. Still, M. D., Kirksville, Mo.  
Dr. John W. Sylvester, M. D., Cleveland, O.  
Dr. Geo. C. Taplin, M. D., Boston, Mass.  
Dr. L. O. Thompson, M. D., Red Oak, Iowa.  
Dr. J. S. Vance, M. D., Chillicothe, Ohio.



DR. A. T. STILL OSTEOPATHIC INFIRMARY, DR. IRA W. COLLINS, PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF, EL PASO, TEXAS. CORNER MISSOURI AND EL PASO STS., where six thousand cases of every kind of disease have been cured or benefited with a loss of only six patients. They can cure you also, if you lay aside your prejudice and try it, and pay no attention to what medical doctors say—as it is taking all their patients. Remember, no doctor or remedy ever cured any disease. It is the circulating blood that must do that. In the Blood is the Life of all Flesh. Osteopathy is the only way to restore perfect circulation of the blood, and perfect health is always the result.

and talk with the rest of the patients.

**BAD CASE OF SPINAL MENINGITIS CURED BY OSTEOPATHY IN ONE MINUTE.**

SON OF J. C. ROBERTS, CORNER MESA AND MONTEZUMA STREETS, WAS STRUCKEN WEDNESDAY.

WAS SO BADLY AFFECTED FOUR MEN COULD NOT HOLD HIM. HIS BODY WAS BENT BACKWARD NEARLY DOUBLE.

**HAD BEEN STRUCK BY AN AUTOMOBILE IN THE SIDE A WEEK PREVIOUS. DR. IRA W. COLLINS WAS CALLED AND PUNCHED SECOND VERTEBRA FORWARD AND "RELIEF" WAS INSTANT. THE BOY IS NOW UP AND AROUND.**

**MOST SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFICACY OF OSTEOPATHY I EVER SAW.**

I WISHERY EVERY PARENT IN EL PASO COULD HAVE WITNESSED IT.

IT WAS CONVINCING AND THE EVIDENCE WAS SO OVERWHELMING THAT ANY UNPREJUDICED MIND COULD NOT BUT ACCEPT THE FACT THAT OSTEOPATHY IS THE ONLY SHORT ROUTE TO RELIEF IN SPINAL MENINGITIS.

J. C. ROBERTS, 829 MESA AVE., EL PASO, TEXAS. REV. ROBERTS IS WELL KNOWN IN EL PASO.

professions, for just think of the seven thousand deaths here in El Paso, under drug treatment (poisons) while in the same length of time, out of six

tients. And remember that seventy-five percent of these had been given up as hopeless by the medical profession. Consider all these blind people that for years have been stone blind and now can see without glasses to read. The entire medical association of Texas had pronounced them hopeless after they had tortured them for years and gotten all the money they could out of them. They live right here in the city, so do several hundred of the ladies out of twelve hundred who have been helped or cured, if they took long enough, of every kind of female troubles on record.

Also two hundred cases of various kinds of catarrhal troubles, some of them had great abscesses in ears and on neck, some intestinal catarrh of various kinds. Think of the vast number out of that six thousand of catarrhs, lung troubles, liver troubles, stomach troubles, appendix troubles, asthma troubles.

Rheumatism, by the hundreds, that had tried springs, and every kind of drugs in vain, also the worst cases of Bright's disease ever in the city and they are right in business here and as well as ever and associating with you every day. And the bad cases of blood poisoning of all kinds, they will tell you all about it. Come and get names and ask our patients.

Ask them about spasms and fits that nobody else can cure. Ask the mothers about their little children with all kinds of children's diseases, some could not hold their head up, and some had spasms.

Always call the Osteopath first, and give him a chance, for it is so much harder to cure after the spine has been dried and hardened after a lot of poisonous dope. Just think of the bad cases of pneumonia we have cured

field on earth. Osteopathy is the opportunity of an epoch!

**LIST OF MEDICAL DOCTORS WHO HAVE GONE TO KIRKSVILLE, MO., TO STUDY OSTEOPATHY.**

Dr. William C. Bailey, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.  
Dr. Grace D. Baker, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. John W. Banning, M. D., Paterson, N. J.  
Dr. Florence L. Barnes, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Onie A. Barrett, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dr. Conrad J. Becker, M. D., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Dr. K. C. Bemis, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.  
Dr. Thomas R. Bond, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.  
Dr. R. W. Bowling, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.  
Dr. E. E. Bragg, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
Dr. S. H. Bright, M. D., Bristol, Tenn.  
Dr. L. S. Brown, M. D., Denver, Colo.  
Dr. Ora L. Buckmaster, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
Dr. W. E. Buehler, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. H. E. Bunting, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. G. W. Burns, M. D., New York City.  
Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Calvin M. Case, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
Dr. F. A. Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.  
Dr. Olive Clark, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. C. C. Collier, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Albert E. Collier, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. C. H. Connor, M. D., Albuquerque, N. M.  
Dr. William E. Conner, M. D., Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Frank E. Corwin, M. D., Fridley, Minn.  
Dr. J. S. Cunningham, M. D., Danville, Ill.